THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Severe Fighting in Rhodes', Hoke's, Kershaw's and Breckenridge's Divisions—Gen. Kirkland wounded—Heavy loss of Enemy—Our loss slight.

BATTLE-FIELD, GAINS' MILLS, JUNE 3rd, 5 P. M.—Heth's division participated with Ewell in the fight yesterday, capturing over two hundred prisoners. Among the wounded is Brig. Gen. Kirkland slightly. The battle opened at sunrise this morning about ten miles below Richmond, extending from Mechanicsville to McClellan's bridge over a line of battle seven miles long; the enemy making the attack. The heaviest fighting is reported to have been in Rhodes', Kershaw's and Hoke's front, who gallantly repulsed the enemy in every assault. Our loss is very slight—not over five hundred killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is fully six thousand—some estimate it ten thousand. The enemy at one time broke through Breckenridge's division capturing three pieces of artillery. Finnegan, however, quickly came up, recaptured the artillery, taking one piece of the enemy's artillery. Breckenridge lost probably two hundred prisoners.

The heaviest fighting was up to 11 o'clock, since then there has been heavy cannonading and incessant skirmishing.

Generals Law and Finnegan slightly wounded.—The latter did not leave the field.

Heavy Fight at Gains' Mills.

RICHMOND, JUNE 4.—The enemy renewed the attempt last night to carry a cannonading position near Gains Mills held by our right. They were again repulsed with heavy loss. During the fight Gen. Breckinridge's horse was killed under him by a shell in the breast. The General received painful but not serious injuries by the sudden fall from the horse. Occasional reports of cannonading and musketry are heard this morning. All quiet on the South side of James river yesterday.

Official from Gen. Lee—Glorious Repulse of the Enemy at every Point.

RICHMOND, JUNE 4, Headquarters A. N. V., 8 p. m.—About four and a half o'clock, a. m., to-day, the enemy made an attack on our right line, in front of Hoke's and a part of Breckenridge's line, and was repulsed without difficulty. He succeeded in penetrating a salient in Breckenridge's line, and captured a portion of a battalion there posted. Finnegan's brigade and a Maryland battalion immediately drove the enemy out with severe loss. Repeated assaults were made upon Anderson's position, chiefly against his right, under Kershaw; they were met with great steadiness and repulsed in every instance. The troops under Early were attacked later in the day with like results.

The attack was twice renewed against Heth who occupied Early's left but they were repulsed with loss. Hampton encountered the enemy's cavalry near Hows' Shop and a part of W. H. F. Lee's division drove them from their entrenchments. Our loss to-day small. Our success under the blessing of God all that could be expected.

(Signed.) R. E. LEE.

Repetition of the Assaults of the Enemy—They are Speedily Repulsed.

RICHMOND, JUNE 5th.

HEADQUARTERS, 4th JUNE, 8-30 o'clock, p. m.—*Secretary of War:* Last night after my dispatch, Breckenridge and Finnegan were again attacked by the enemy, as they were preparing to re establish a line of skirmishers. The enemy were soon repulsed, and immediately after an attack was made upon Hoke's front with a like result. Up to this writing nothing has occurred along our lines to-day, except skirmishing at various points. Position of Artillery substantially unchanged.

(Signed:) R. E. LEE, Gen.

Northern News—Butler's Failure—Fremont Nominated for the Presidency, Cochran of N. Y. for the Vice Presidency.

RICHMOND, JUNE 4.

The New York *Times* of the first inst., berates Butler for his failure in the campaign on the South-side and admits a signal defeat at Drewrys' Bluff.—It attributes the failure to Butler's mismanagement. The radical Republican Convention at Cleveland nominated Fremont for President, John Cochran of New York, Vice President. Abe Lincoln's name was only mentioned in derision.

Congressional.

RICHMOND JUNE 4.—The Senate passed the House bill extending until the 1st of January, the privilege of funding old currency, by loyal citizens; within the enemy's lines. A motion to reconsider was entered, also Senate bill to retire or drop field or company officers of the army in certain cases.

House proceedings unimportant.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, JUNE 5.—The Senate last night reconsidered the House currency bill and again passed it by a small majority.

From Georgia—Heavy Skirmishing—Gen. Echols wounded.

NEW HOPE, JUNE 3rd, via Marietta.—Skirmishing continued during last night and up till evening the enemy's sharpshooters and ours with some artillery were fighting. The enemy are still manœuvering for advantage of position but they have so far been promptly met.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW HOPE, JUNE 3—The enemy are still throwing forward troops on our right. There has been considerable artillery skirmishing since one o'clock today. Gen. Echols is very slightly wounded in the thigh. Prisoners continue to be brought in, among them are Lt. J. R. Bagby, Q. M., 9th Illinois regiment.

From North Georgia.

NEW HOPE, JUNE 2.—The enemy still remain on our right. There was skirmishing along our right and centre this morning, which still continues. Dallas was evacuated yesterday by the enemy, who left our wounded prisoners behind. The movement seems to have been made hastily.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, JUNE 2.—The movement of the Yankee army towards the Etowah river is generally accepted here as a relinquishment of the on to Atlanta movement. The Yankee loss since the commencement of the advance from Chattanooga is estimated in well informed circles at 30,000 killed and wounded 15,000 sick, missing and prisoners.

Persons from behind their lines report that no trains have been at Kingston for several days, that the forage is all eaten out and the country ravaged of every particle of food.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864. [No. 38.

Gen. G. W. Smith has been unanimously elected Major General in command of the Georgia reserve troops.

Gen. Brown is engaged here in preparing the State troops for active service.

Gen. Lovell has tendered his services to General Johnston and has been here on important service.—He has left again for the front.

From Gen. Johnston's Army—Yankee Troops Greatly Disheartened—Their Term of Service Expiring.

NEW HOPE, JUNE 4.—All quiet during last night. This morning a heavy rain is falling.

Four regiments of Yankees were mustered out of service at Kingston on Thursday. The time of 18,000 will expire in twenty days.

Reinforcements Going to Sherman from Mississippi.

NEW HOPE, JUNE 4.—In the action of the second on our left, the enemy's loss was fifteen hundred killed and wounded.

Seven or eight cannon balls passed through the headquarters of Gen. Thomas.

The enemy is fortifying at Kingston and on the river, four miles below. The troops are much disheartened and were told that after reaching Altoona, they would meet with no further opposition in their march to Atlanta.

Exaggerated accounts of our loss were circulated among them by their officers, in order to cheer them. The punishment inflicted on them by Stevenson and Cleburne last week, was very serious.

A portion of the 17th Army Corps is now on the way from the Trans-Mississippi to reinforce Sherman. It has reached Van Buren, Alabama.

All tranquil here. Weather cool and rainy.

From the Trans-Mississippi—Ten Steamers Burnt in New Orleans.

CLINTON, LA, JUNE 3rd, via Savannah, 4th.—On Friday night last, as appears from the New Orleans papers of Saturday, ten steamboats were burnt at the New Orleans levee. Their names are the Black Hawk, Bitter, Times and Tide, Bell, Lee, Fawn, Lee, Nebraska, Belle, Creole, New Orleans, Empire, Parish and a steam Barge. One explosion of shell occurred on the Fawn. Everything was lost on board of the steamers. The Nebraska was a Yankee transport. The Picayune and Courier Francais have been suppressed.

OUR CITY—ITS SAFETY.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 27th ultimo, says: "With a large hostile army almost at our very doors, and the safety of our beloved city dependent upon its movements; with Richmond threatened by the most numerous and fiercely determined host of vandals the world ever saw, and our fate depending upon its fall or successful defence; with the booming of cannon and the sharp rattling of musketry almost daily sounding in our ears, and the flashes of the discharges visible from our house-tops and the surrounding hills; persons at a distance would very naturally suppose that we are in a high state of excitement, and many express their surprise at its absence. But the fact is, the city was never so quiet, nor was the feeling of the people ever more secure than now. There is a wall of fire between us and our enemies, of which they have a mortal dread, and through which their legions cannot break."

As with Petersburg, so it is with Atlanta. "There is a wall of fire between us and our enemies, of which they have a *mortal dread*, and through which their legions cannot break." True, the *quiet* that prevails in Petersburg does not prevail in Atlanta. All is bustle here. Our city is full of strangers, many hundreds of them refugees, and all seem intent upon business of some sort. Passing by us constantly rattle the drays, carts and wagons, most of which are engaged in the public service. Relief committees pass us on every side. Officers, soldiers, commissary and quartermasters' men, crowd the streets, while our citizens generally seem all engaged actively in some pursuit, and in only a few cases, have we noticed any preparation on the part of any of them to leave for parts more distant from the enemy. Occasionally we can hear the booming of artillery, but the rattling of musketry has not yet been heard in our midst, though soon it may be. When it is, and when even the flashing of the discharges become visible from our house tops, we shall be confident still; confident in that wall of fire which will be between us and our enemies, and which they have so much cause to dread; and we shall be *determined* as we are confident. For the safety of Atlanta we have no fear. If there be any less hopeful than ourself, we say to him, take courage, there is a wall of fire to defend you. If there be any timid and scared, and who will not fight, if needs be, when the enemy comes to sack your city, we say to all such, the sooner you leave the better, for none but brave men will Atlanta then need. And to all we say, look to Richmond and Petersburg for examples to imitate. It may be, that on this side of the Chattahoochee, the great battle will be fought, which is to determine the fate of Atlanta, or to determine the fate of the enemy. Be it so! As well fight the battle on the Chattahoochee, as at Marietta, or at New Hope; as well fight the battle in Fulton, as in Paulding. The enemy defeated, the farther he is from his base, the more bloody and disastrous will be his route; and that he will be defeated and routed, "horse, foot and dragoons," we have the most abiding confidence.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

REJOICING OVER THE ESCAPE OF BANKS.—The Macon Confederate says there has been great rejoicing in that place on learning that Banks was not captured at Alexandria, La. Shut up in a Confederate prison he would be of no possible benefit to us; but at the head of Lincoln's army he is invaluable. Who, demands the Confederate, supplied the immortal Stonewall Jackson with all the necessary commissary stores for his command? Banks. Who by his admirable management has secured to the Confederacy, with little or no loss, the complete control of the Trans-Mississippi Department? Banks. Who has lately given to the Southern cause 30,000 stand of arms, a fleet of gunboats, 30 pieces of artillery and about 40 steamboats? Banks. We hope he will soon get another 30,000 army and lead it into a part of the Confederacy greatly in need of supplies. He is the best blockade runner we've got. He sells cheaper and upon longer credit than any party now engaged in that business. Our Congress ought to pass a special charter for the Banks Blockade Running Company.

If there is a single Holden man in this county we do not know him. There may possibly be men in the county who intend to vote for Holden, but if so, they are ashamed to avow it.—*Asheville News.*

From the N. C. Christian Advocate.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR THE SOLDIER?—THE ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT FUND.

Patriotism and humanity and religion excite the earnest inquiry in the hearts of all true friends of the Confederacy, what is to be done for the poor soldier? What proper return shall the Confederacy make to our brave defenders? What especially shall be done for the indigent orphans of the brave men who have fallen in defence of Southern rights and independence?

The best answer we have seen to these inquiries is the movement inaugurated by Rev. Dr. Deems, and the people of Wilson in this State, and the enthusiastic response which it has met from all parties, to provide a fund for the education of the orphans of deceased soldiers. This movement, we observe, has been followed in this State and in the States of Georgia and Alabama, by efforts on the part of several churches, to raise funds for denominational use to be applied as the particular denomination may elect, to the same laudable purpose. The spirit which prompted these movements is excellent. It gives assurance that the better qualities of our people are not all latent; that the hearts of our people still vibrate to the demands of justice, humanity and patriotism.

It has occurred to us, however, that the overflowings of benevolence in this regard, unless properly directed, are not likely to pass easily into the safest, wisest and most profitable channels. We are from necessity and habit a utilitarian. We are anxious, especially that the *benevolence* of the people shall always be wisely and judiciously directed. There is danger of clogging and filling up the avenues of public or denominational charity, by indiscreet or hasty management.

We record with pleasure two facts in regard to the "Endowment Fund," with which Rev. Dr. Deems has been actively connected. The Stockholders of the Fund met in this city last week. Various propositions were submitted, carefully considered, but none were adopted, looking to an immediate system of operation. A Board of Directors was appointed, one for each county representing stock in the Fund, to whose considerate, thoughtful and pains-taking care will be submitted all plans, who, we believe are to submit plans or a plan to the Stockholders. In the meantime all interests accruing up to the 1st of January next, are to be paid over to the Director in each County *pro rata*, i. e. according to the amount subscribed by each County, to be by him expended at once in the education of the most needy orphans of deceased soldiers. This movement, we observe, has been followed in this State and in the States of Georgia and Alabama, by efforts on the part of several churches, to raise funds for denominational use to be applied as the particular denomination may elect, to the same laudable purpose. The spirit which prompted these movements is excellent. It gives assurance that the better qualities of our people are not all latent; that the hearts of our people still vibrate to the demands of justice, humanity and patriotism.

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To our mind there are three insuperable objections to any separate denominational effort on this subject. 1. The number of claimants on the charities of any particular denomination will be so large, as to render almost nugatory any amount of funds which any one denomination might raise.—When they attempt to discriminate between claimants, it will be but the beginning of trouble 2. It will tend to promote and foster sectarian feeling and jealousies. 3. If any thing respectable be done by any denomination, it must materially interfere with the financial enterprises which properly and imperiously rest upon that denomination.

On these accounts and for the sake of greater efficiency and unanimity, we prefer the more catholic plan of Rev. Dr. Deems. That plan is neither denominational nor sectional. It embraces the whole State and even goes beyond. We beg, therefore, with this endorsement, the consideration of the Directors and its friends generally, to a few suggestions.

The task which this Association undertakes is Herculean. The number of orphans of deceased soldiers in this State, must be very large. We cannot even venture to guess at the proximate number. To educate them even at grammar schools, leaving out the expense of board and clothing would require an enormus found. The idea therefore of providing Asylums or large costly establishments for their special accommodation, is preporterous. Equally objectionable, because totally inefficent for general good, must be the idea of establishing one or more Colleges for their benefit. A College providing for the board, clothing, books and tuition of 100 student would consume the interest of a vast fund—one so large, it would be difficult to raise. And then what would 100 be, compared to many thousands.

The idea of giving the masses of our population a College training is peposterous. The bulk of our children, orphans and all, must be content with the education advantages of the Public School system of the State. The orphans of our deceased soldiers will be fortunate, if they can be placed in a condition to enjoy the benefits of the Public Schools. Here then in one important office for the charity of the Endowment Fund.

Besides this, let the friends of this movement, inaugurate at once the plan of getting up in each County from one to four or more good grammar or graded Schools. Let the interest of this association be applied *pro rata* in the payment of tuition and other aid, to the education of such orphans of deceased soldiers as shall have passed an approved examination in the Public Schools of the State, and who give evidence of future usefulness, in these graded or grammar schools. These schools would furnish a sufficient outlet for all the funds that could be raised for the next hundred years. The graded or grammar schools should be open to all citizens, but not to the exclusion of the Fund. Their claims should be first met.

To the establishment and support of these graded or grammar schools, the Legislature and Literary Board of the State, would afford all possible assistance. The details we have not space for. We ask the co-operation of our cotemporaries of the press, to the dissemination of these views, in order to a full and calm investigation of this important subject.

PROMOTED.—It gives us pleasure to an nounce that Brig. Gen. Ramseur has been made a Major-General.

Lt. Col. Rufus Barringer, 1st N. C. Cavalry, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General to command the brigade of cavalry lately commanded by the lamented Gordon.

These two promotions are well merited and will be hailed with pleasure by the people of this State.—*State Journal.*

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WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—d1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

State of North Carolina, Subsistence Department,
RALEIGH, MAY 25, 1864.

FRESH BEEF WANTED.

I WISH TO PURCHASE TEN LIVE BEEVES TO furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina Soldiers.

Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.

30—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

TO PHYSICIANS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
GENERAL HOSPITALS, N. C.
RALEIGH, May 28th, 1864.

THE SERVICES OF ADDITIONAL MEDICAL MEN are required in Virginia, and I am instructed to make contracts with those who are willing to go there.

P. E. HINES, SURGEON,
31—d7t. Medical Director.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

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COMMISSIONERS.

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Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.
Eastern Ward.—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.
W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.
Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.
K. P. Battle, City Attorney.
J. L. Pennington, City Printer.
F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.
Watchman—E. A. Johnson, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

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do George Little, Wake. do
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Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

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Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

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Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

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27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm R Creasman,	Eac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32	Ed C Brabble,	David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Clark M Avery,	Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelll McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; the Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 52d, 54th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 6, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS. THOMAS J. UTLEY,
DANIEL G. FOWLE.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN FIND PERMANent employment by immediately applying to this office.
May 24, 1863. 28—tf.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.
May 9th, 1864.

GOVERNOR VANCE

Will speak at

Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th,
Concord, Wednesday, June 8th,
Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, June 14th.
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16.
Asheville, Friday, June 17.
Marion, Monday, June 20.
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21.
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, when the Governor leaves the Railroad, for two persons.

Another Great Battle—Gen. Lee Victorious.

The telgerams of this morning contain the tidings of another great victory of General Lee over General Grant. The Richmond papers of Saturday contain many particulars. The following general account of the battle from the Richmond *Dispatch* gives a more satisfactory account of the battle than any we have seen. After stating that the slaughter as far exceeded that of Thursday, the 12th of May, as the slaughter of that day surpassed every other field of carnage, the *Dispatch* continues:

The battle commenced yesterday morning for the possession of the Grape Vine, or, as it is sometimes called, McClellan's Bridge, over the Chickahominy. It is the same by which McClellan withdrew his troops when they were defeated in the double battle of Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mills. Had Grant succeeded in obtaining possession of the bridge, he might have passed the Chickahominy and established himself in McClellan's old fastness on this side. It was the object of General Lee to prevent him, and he accordingly took possession of and fortified the position formerly held by McClellan. The ground on which the battle was fought was the same as that on which the battle of '62 was fought. But the positions were reversed, we holding McClellan's and Grant holding Lee's. According to the accounts of prisoners Grant on the night of Thursday caused a quart of whiskey to be distributed to each of the soldiers, and about four o'clock yesterday morning, having primed them well for the work, commenced an assault upon our works. Repulsed again and again, with unprecedented slaughter, he constantly renewed his men up in columns ten deep and, in great part, so drunk that they knew not what they were about, and pressed on with the most reckless audacity. Nothing could exceed the coolness with which they were received by our troops, who, standing behind their breastworks and suffering but little, shot them down by thousands, with as much deliberation as though they were firing at so many marks. At one o'clock the action ceased along the whole line, our troops having repulsed the enemy, who left several thousand behind him, dead or wounded, on the field. Gen. Lee afterwards rode over the field, and declared that the slaughter far exceeded that of the 12th of May. Many of the Yankees were so drunk that they tumbled over our breastworks, and were either killed or made prisoners, others after firing their guns could not reload them. In a word, the drama of the 12th of May was repeated to the letter. Our lines were considerably advanced in consequence of our success yesterday. Doubtless the enemy will seek to drive us back, and that another general battle may ensue. We have not heard how many prisoners and guns were taken. In a battle of this sort, where it is the object of one party to defend breastworks, and of the other to capture them, many prisoners are not usually taken. We saw about a thousand, however, pass down the street yesterday.

The most marvellous thing about this battle is the small loss of our army. At 12 o'clock, we learn from undoubted authority, that Longstreet's corps had not lost a hundred men in killed and wounded. A few hundred will cover the whole loss. Since New Orleans, when Gen. Jackson said, "scarce a sprig of cypress was mingled with the wreathe of laurel," there has never been nothing like this. When the Yankees occupied those same lines from which we have just repulsed them with such terrible slaughter, we drove them from them. At that time they were much stronger than they are now. This fact alone would be sufficient to show which are the best troops. Devoutly thankful should the whole Confederate States be to that Providence which has watched over us in this great crisis, and under Him to that brave army, and that great General, who have turned our day of trial into one of joy. Especially ought we to hold the latter dear, for the skill which has continued to accomplish such a mighty enterprise with so little loss.

The Cat out of the Bag.

We learn that one of the HOLDEN *Destructive* candidates for the Legislature in this county made the remark the other day, that "if GRANT whips LEE our (that is HOLDEN) stock will rise?" Just as we have thought all the time. Mr. HOLDEN, we have very little doubt, bases all his hopes of success upon the possible defeat of our army before Richmond.—If Mr. HOLDEN is ever made Governor, may we not, with the poet, exclaim:

"Is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden vengeance in Heaven's arsenal,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man,
Who will owe his greatness to his country's ruin?"

The Progress and the "Originals."

We make the following excerpt from a long-winded article in the *Progress* of Friday morning:

"North Carolina was opposed to secession at first, and they are opposed to it now. She never would have taken the step she did had she not been driven to it by the alternative of having to fight for or against the South, by the infamy of Lincoln's proclamation; but she wants no more secession, and if there is any one thing that her loyal masses hate and loathe above all other breathing creatures, it is an 'original secessionist.'"

It is even so, that the above delectable morceau appeared in the Raleigh *Progress*, edited by Mr. PENNINGTON, formerly of Newbern, but now of this place. This gentleman would have the readers of his paper believe that he was opposed to secession until the "infamy of LINCOLN'S proclamation" forced the alternative upon us. Now we keep standing matter in this paper, taken from the files of the *Progress* when Mr. PENNINTON published the same in Newbern, which proves conclusively that he himself was an "*original secessionist*," and, according to his own showing, he is "hated and loathed above all other breathing creatures" by the "loyal masses." There never was a more pointed and palpable instance of self condemnation.

Let it be remembered that LINCOLN'S proclamation was issued on the 15th day of *April*, 1861.

On the 25th of *January*, 1861, Mr. PENNINGTON used the following language:

"We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible."

On the 29th of *January*, 1861, this same Mr. PENNINGTON gave utterance to the following *blood-thirstless* language:

"We are for secession, then, at this time, to arrest revolution."

This, in plain English, means, he was for *revolution* to arrest *revolution!* We suppose our neighbor believes in *homeopathy*—"*similia similibus curantur*"—"the hair of the dog is good for the bite." But this is all nonsense.

On the 20th *February*, 1861, this self-same Mr. PENNINGTON said:

"North Carolina must go out, and so must all the border slave States."

On the 23d *February*, 1861, this identical self-same Mr. PENNINGTON had become so very impatient, because North Carolina would not follow in the wake of South Carolina and the other seceded States, that he declared, *emphatically*:

"WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES."

The Convention Mr. PENNINGTON here speaks of never assembled, for the reason that North Carolina was so averse to secession, that the first proposition to hold a Convention was voted down. Mr. PENNINGTON was not only clamerous for a Convention, *before* LINCOLN issued his coercive proclamation, but he was in favor of "NORTH CAROLINA going out," *as soon as the Convention should meet.* So indignant was he at the people of the State voting down the proposition for a Convention to be held to take the State out of the Union, *before* LINCOLN'S proclamation, that he denounced the people of DAVIDSON county, *in particular*, because the good people of that county almost unanimously voted against a Convention.

Such is the record of Mr. J. L. PENNINGTON, editor of the Daily *Progress*, who is endeavoring to humbug his readers into the belief that he was *not* an "original secessionist." The sublimity of impudence has certainly reached the point of culmination.

What Could Holden do for Peace?

This question is frequently asked: Were he elected Governor, what could he do that Gov. VANCE has not done? Could he do as much as Gov. VANCE has done? We answer, no. Gov. VANCE is looked upon by Congress and the treaty-making power, as eminently patriotic, as having the best interests of the Confederacy at heart—as thoroughly loyal and devoted to the great cause of independence. Any thing, therefore, he might offer by way of suggestion, or advice, would have far more weight than anything Mr. HOLDEN could say or do. We do not wish to be understood as endorsing either the administration in all its acts, or as sanctioning the legislation of Congress in every particular. We think both the Administration and the Congress have erred in many respects. But we will not charge Congress with downright *corruption*, as the *Progress* has done. We give both the President and Congress at least credit for honest intentions, in the discharge of public duties.

But what we set out to say was, that the Governor of a State can do nothing, in his official character towards negotiating a treaty of peace. All he can do would be to loan the weight of his moral influence with those who are entrusted with the treaty making power—which are the President and the Senate. We claim that Gov. VANCE, as is shown by the correspondence between himself and President DAVIS, (which Mr. HOLDEN refuses to publish,) has done all that mortal man could do, occupying the position he does, in the direction of peace. We do not believe that Mr. HOLDEN would have any weight or influence whatever with the treaty-making power, because he is regarded as untrue to the great cause of nationality and independence all good and true men have so much at heart.

If any body were to ask us our real opinion as to who were the best *peace men* in the Confederacy, we would unhesitatingly answer: ROBERT E. LEE and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. We think they are doing more to bring about a "just, honorable, and lasting peace," than all the peace resolutions that could be written on paper between now and doomsday. At the same time we advocate negotiations after signal victories. And, if the news we publish this morning is true, as we believe it is, we think the time has now arrived.

The Henderson *Times*, edited by Dr. Wm. L. Love, has hoisted the name of Gov. Vance as its choice for next Governor. The *Times* is the organ of what is known as the Conservative party of this District, and its action indicates very clearly that *Editor* Holden's candidate, *Esq.* Holden, will be "left out in the cold," so far as that party is concerned. We are not in the line of prophets, but we risk little in predicting that Mr. Holden will be the worst beaten man that ever wanted to be Governor.—*Asheville News.*

We have not seen the *Times* under the new *regeme.* We hope our friend will not give us the go-by on his exchange list.

☞ Col. LAWRENCE M KEITT, of South Carolina, is one of the victims of the late battle before Richmond, as we learn from the Richmond papers of Saturday.

Attempted Fraud.

The *Standard* and the *Progress* are in the habit, latterly, of making very free use of the names of Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Hon. E. G READE, Hon. N. BOYDEN, E. J. WARREN, Esq., and perhaps other eminent Conservatives in the State, who are well known to be strong friends and supporters of Gov. VANCE, in order to produce the impression on the minds of their readers, that these gentlemen are in favor of Mr. HOLDEN for Governor. This is an attempt to practice a *fraud* upon the people, for it is well known, and no one knows it better than the editors of these papers themselves, that the distinguished gentlemen whose names we have mentioned were opposed to Mr. HOLDEN'S becoming a candidate, and are now opposed to his election. Mr. HOLDEN speaks glowingly of these gentlemen as champions of civil and constitutional liberty, publishes what they have to say in defense of the chartered rights of the citizen, and applauds their sentiments. But he takes particular pains not to inform his readers that they are all advocates of the re-election of Gov. VANCE, and opposed to himself. To publish this would be to expose the fraud he (HOLDEN) is attempting to practice.

Does any one suppose that Gov. GRAHAM, or either of the other gentlemen mentioned, would give their support to Gov. VANCE, if they thought him untrue to the great principles of republican liberty, of which they are able champions, and recognized exponents? Most assuredly not. Mr. HOLDEN, by endorsing them, endorses Gov. VANCE, for their views and his are identical upon all leading questions of public policy that now engross the public attention, among which are the *habeas corpus* and peace questions.

Mr. HOLDEN is conscious and keenly sensitive of the fact, that not only all the leading prominent men—the men of recognized ability—of this State, but of every where else, except in Yankeeland, are against him. Where is the man who is able to defend those great principles which Mr. HOLDEN pretends he is in favor of, that will support him for Governor? If there is such a man in the State let his name appear.

The miserable demagogue HOLDEN and his man Friday of the *Progress* will no doubt roll the above as a sweet delectable morsel under their tongues, and put up pitiful mouths and say—"Yes, all the *big* men are against Mr. HOLDEN—the *people*—the bone and sinew of the land, are for him." But if they do say this, they will state that which is false. Not only are all the prominent leading men of the State against the great secession agitator, but the great body of the *people* are against him—the bone and sinew of the land are against him. The soldiers are against him. Gov. VANCE is the choice of the people and the soldiers; he is their favorite; he has made them a good and faithful servant; and they will not be so untrue to themselves, and so false to every principle of justice and right, as to throw him over board and take up that vilest of all political sinners—W. W. HOLDEN. The people are wide awake, and are not to be deceived and misled by the frauds and deceptions attempted to be practiced by the *Standard* and *Progress.*

Gen. Johnston.

This distinguished officer has vindicated his high reputation. He has, as will be seen by the latest news, turned SHERMAN from his course, and has already weakened his army by nearly half. There seems to be very little doubt now but that this great officer has pursued the right policy. Let criticism be hushed and remain silent until his plans and their result have been completely developed.

Soldiers' Orphan Fund.

We invite attention to an interesting article we publish from the N. C. *Christian Advocate*, in reference to the disposition that should be made of this large and accumulating Fund, the existence of which, it gives us pleasure to state, is due to the labor and unremitting exertions of Rev. Dr. DEEMS. The suggestions contained in the article to which we allude seem to us very judicious and proper. Let the Fund be so disposed of, that it will result in "the greatest good to the greatest number," without reference to sect or denomination.

☞ We are very sorry to learn, says the Richmond *Sentinel*, that Col. ALEXANDER D. MOORE, 66th North Carolina Regiment, was killed in the Friday's fight—picked off by a sharpshooter.—He was a gallant and excellent officer.

Upon what authority does the *Conservative* newspaper claim that Hon. Bedford Brown, Hon. Nat. Boyden and E. J. Warren, Esq., will support Gov. Vance? We saw and conversed freely with all three of these gentlemen during the recent session of the Legislature, and we are confident that at least two of the three will vote for Mr. Holden, and think it very probable all three of them will. *Progress*, June 1st.

This illustrates the deluded state of mind under which the editor of the *Progress* is laboring. If we were a betting man we would lay a wager that not *one* of the three gentlemen he here claims for his candidate will vote for him. We are not, however, prepared to speak positively for Messrs. Brown and Warren; but as for Mr. Boyden, he intends to vote for Gov. Vance. The *Progress* must strike his name from the Holden roll. It has no right there—was not put there by himself, nor did he authorize Mr. Pennington or anybody else, to put it there. Wipe it out, Mr. *Progress*, and you ought to do it as publicly as you have enrolled it.

And while on this subject of individual supporters of Mr. Holden, we have to say we have at *last* found *one* man who is going to support him. He is at Mill Hill, in Cabarrus county—a Lutheran preacher in rather odious repute among his brethren, who had trouble with him some months ago on the subject of our Southern institution.—We know more of him in this relation than we are willing now to publish. He is laboring zealously for Mr Holden, and we commend him to that man and the editor of the *Progress*, as a sincere friend to them and their cause.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

William W. Holden furnishes the only instance in the history of this State where a man, running for an exalted office, has edited a low-flung partizan newspaper, *advocating day after day his own claims!* The *Standard*, from "stem to stern," is filled with Mr. Holden advocating Mr. Holden for Governor!—O, modesty!—*Asheville News.*

MAJ. GEN. G. W. SMITH has been elected to the command of the State forces of Georgia.

For the Conservative.

THE COMMENCEMENT AT CHAPEL HILL.

Our University seems to have got around to the beginning, and so has determined its revolution to have a period of sixty-six years. At its first Commencement (in 1708) it sent forth seven graduates, and at its last it sent forth the same number. During the first cycle it numbered 1701 Alumni. How many will it number during its second circuit?—Who and what will they be? Where will we be? The seven graduates of this year are A. M. Boozer, of S. C., W. M. Clark, of Halifax county, W. A. Guthrie, of Chapel Hill, J. C. Gilmer, of Surry co., J. T. Tate, of Gaston county, A. Van Wyck, of S. C., and J. B. Williams, of Warren county. Among these Mr. Gilmer was declared the best scholar, and spoke the Valedictory. Messrs. Guthrie and Tate were of the second rank, but Mr. Guthrie got the Latin Salutatory by lot. The third distinction was awarded to Messrs. Boozer and Van Wyck. Mr. Gilmer was absent only once in three and a half years. Mr. Boozer has not missed a duty since he joined College, two years and a half ago. Mr. Clark was a member of the Class for only one year. He could not compete for a distinction with his classmates, but he was regarded as second to no one in scholarship and in punctuality while a senior. All of the seniors graduated as enrolled members of our army. Two of them were absent at their posts on Commencement day, and the rest will soon be where Constitutional law and order is to be maintained, not by cool argument, but by cold steel and bloody bayonets.

Dr. Deems preached the graduating sermon on Wednesday forenoon. In it he showed, with great power of reasoning and much warmth of persuasion, that love to God was man's first, last, and all-comprehending duty, his sweetest employment, and his highest glory. With this love in the heart there can be fear without terror, sensibility without sensitiveness, exertion without exhaustion, and resignation but not to fate. The words of the preacher were as apples of gold in pictures of silver.

In the Junior Class Mr. P. H. Adams, of Greensboro', was the only thoroughly "first mite man."—Mr. E. G. Prout, of Williamsboro', was his equal in Latin, Logic and French, but second to him in the Bible, in Greek and in Mathematics. Mr. Henderson, of Salisbury, was first in French, Latin and Greek—second in Logic and third in the Bible. His standing in Mathematics was not mentioned. The second distinction throughout was awarded to Messrs. London, of Pittsboro', and W. Prout, of Williamsborough. Mr. Huff, of Brunswick county, Va., and Mr. Roan, of Yanceyville, were declared to be equal in the third rank. Mr. R. Hodge, of Wake county, got the first honor in punctuality. There were only two Sophomores, Of these Mr. Adams, of Petersburg, Va., took away the prizes in scholarship and punctuality from his competitor, Mr. Slover of Newbern. In the Freshman Class, Mr. F. H. Busbee, of Raleigh, was declared to be the best scholar. Mr. R W. Means, of Cabarrus county, is the next best, and Messrs. Alston, of Warren county, Burton, of Halifax county, and Winston of Bertie county, obtained the third distinction. Mr. A. K. Tenny, of Chapel Hill, was declared second in the Bible and Mathematics. Messrs. Guthrie, Means and Tenny have not been absent during the session just closed. Two of the Juniors and one of the Freshmen were read out as not passing approved examinations last week.

The only competitors in Declamation were from the Freshman Class. Of these Mr. Busbee was generally regarded as acquitting himself with the greatest propriety of manner, although many regarded Mr. Winston's effort as equally successful.

The speeches during the week were alternated by agreeable music from the band of the 43d N. C. Regiment. This is the second time that its accomplished leader, Mr. Wyess, has added to the interest of speaking occasions at the University, and the wish was universally expressed that he might often, and in more peaceful times, receive the applause and share the good things dispensed at Chapel Hill.

The marshalling of Mr. P. H. Adams, and his courteous assistants, Messrs. Henderson, London and Roan, was very proper, and added much to the comfort of Commencement week.

Gov. Vance, Gov. Manly, Judge Manly and Mr. P. C. Cameron, were the only Trustees from a distance. They conferred no Doctorate this year. But the degree of A. M. was given to the Hon. S. J. Person, Prof. W. B. Lynch and Mr. H. Strong, of Cheraw, S. C., as graduates of our University, and to the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. N. W. Wilson, of the Baptist Church, "*gratia honoris.*" P.

June 2d, 1864.

YANKEE RULE IN NORTH GEORGIA.

The editor of the Macon Telegraph has seen a gentleman from North Georgia, who has escaped since the country was occupied by the Federals. Here is his statement of affairs:

Immediately after the arrival of the Federals at Rome, handbills were posted up in the place notifying the people to bring into headquarters a full inventory of their effects of all kinds whatever, and warning them that concealment would be punished by imprisonment at Fort Johnston or some other point in the North during this war. Similar notifications were served upon the people of all the counties within the Federal lines, and they were warned to turn over their agricultural implements to the Federal authorities on or before the 20th of May to be destroyed. One hoe was allowed to every family and they would be permitted to do as much gardening as could be accomplished with the solitary implement.

Every article of provision in Rome or vicinity was required to be turned over immediately to a common depository, from which the people were served with rations, according to sworn lists handed in by them of the number and condition of their families. One wealthy lady, who had turned over, among other provisions, 20,000 pounds of bacon, on representing that she ought to be entitled to larger rations, was told that all rebels were beggars alike—had nothing in the world, and would be treated alike.

White and black were allowed to come in and go out of the lines of Rome, but those who went out could take nothing more than the apparel they wore. Negroes were allowed to choose whether they would go out with their owners or remain, but great care was taken that the election should be made in the presence of Yankee witnesses. In one case, where a negro had changed his mind during the night, and concluded to go with his master, the master was first sworn that he had used neither persuasion nor threats, and the negro was then cursed for a fool, and told to go away, but never to look to them again for help or succor.

The negroes, as a general thing, preferred to go with their masters, and this, it was believed, was due to the representations of the "contrabands" in the Yankee army, who privately advised them that they would not profit by a change of masters, and told them of the suffering, destitution and mortality among the negroes in the rear.

In one word, the policy of the invaders looks simply to breaking the spirit of the people and reducing them to a most abject condition of poverty, destitution and dependence—allowing them out of their own stores, just so much food as will sustain life, and prohibiting the production of any more. The people were told, when their supplies were gone, they might either go to the rear in Tennessee, or through the Yankee lines to their brother rebels.

All stock of every kind, horses, mules, oxen, milch cows, hogs, sheep, poultry, &c., was taken. The cattle were put to graze upon the growing crops, and the people who owned the milch cows were allowed rations of a quart of milk per day in the family. The cotton in the city, about fifteen hundred bales, was seized and had been sent off—two trains being sent there for it. Such is the Yankee yoke in Georgia.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—Gentlemen from East Tennessee within a day or two report that General Vaughn's Brigade is at Greenville. No Yankees above Knoxville.—*Asheville News.*

THE SITUATION.

It is evident from the intelligence communicated by both of our correspondents with General Lee's army, that General Grant has no intention to risk a general battle at the present moment. He is gradually moving down to the White House to unite his forces with those of Beast Butler, when, if ever, he may pluck up courage enough to try the mettle of Lee's men once more. That he will do so before this junction shall have been made we do not expect. After all—that is after he shall have joined Butler—he may prefer the slow process of entrenching, to the more rapid, but less promising, method of carrying our works by storm. The lessons of Spottsylvania have tamed him down prodigiously, and what is worse for him, they have considerably abated the courage of his troops. Should he undertake a siege, his case is quite as hopeless as it would be should he attempt an assault. With an army so nearly equal to him in numbers that it is able to beat him in a fair field in his front, he cannot invest Richmond. There are croakers here, as we suppose there would be in Paradise, who are greatly horrified at the prospect of a siege. They talk about Grant's z'g-zags," and as they do not know what a zigs-zag is, they conceive it to be something supremely diabolical and formidable. Let such weak-kneed disciples be at peace. An army which has been so thoroughly whipped as Grant's, is not going to besiege the army that whipped it. It is the beaten army always, not the victorious that is besieged. It would take half a million of men to invest Richmond, with Lee's army inside of the works. We feel perfectly secure with Gen. Lee and his army between us and the enemy, and well assured that the campaign, terminate when it may, will be to us a triumphant success.

From Northern Georgia, we publish cheering news this morning. Gen. Johnston has retired before the foe, but he has never shown him his back. On the contrary, he has exacted a heavy toil in blood for every foot of the way he has travelled. He himself tells us, in the telegram which we publish this morning, that the numerous combats in which he has been engaged, amount in their results to a battle; of course he means to a successful battle, for the advantage has been greatly in his favor. The public, as is the habit of those who know nothing of military matters, have judged Gen. Johnston too hastily. He has evidently retreated upon a preconceived plan, and just as evidently knows perfectly well what he is about. He has shown no symptoms of hate, no signs of trepidation, not the least glimpse of fear. His movements betray a mind perfectly master of itself, of the situation, and of the plan predetermined upon. When the country shall have found him hesitating, uncertain, and unbalanced, then it will be time enough to take the alarm. We see nothing of this; nor, in our opinion, will we see anything of it. Gen. Johnston's movements indicate a settled purpose as clearly as any we have noticed since this war began. We look forward to his finishing this campaign with glory to himself and the highest advantage to the country.—*Richmond Dispatch, 3rd.*

DIED,

In Elizabeth City, N. C., May 27th, 1864, ELVIRA ISADORA CLARK, wife of WM. H. CLARK, aged 26 years, 8 months and 22 days.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

$750 REWARD!

I WILL PAY $500 FOR THE APPREHENSION AND delivery to me, at the Endor Iron Works, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, so that I can get him, of a desperate negro, called CHARLES HUNTER, who committed an assault on our overseer, and stole from him one of Colt's Navy Pistols, with which he is now armed.

Said negro is a bright mulatto, with a freckled face, has a reddish appearance about the eyes, with a bushy head of red hair. His age is about 30. Stammers in his speech. When last seen he had on a faded suit of cotton clothing, and a light colored wool hat.

I will, also, pay $250 for the apprehension and delivery to me of FURNEY, belonging to John W Gunter.

Said negro is dark skinned, not quite black, stout and well made, with a large smooth face; is probably about 28 years of age. When last seen he had on a very ragged suit of clothes, and no shoes.

W. S. DOWNER, Pres.
Endor Iron Works, Chatham county, N. C.,
June 2d, 1864. 38—3t.

*** Confederate copy three times.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A TEACHER to take charge of a School in a private family.

She must be well qualified to teach the higher English branches, and Music, both vocal and instrumental.

Reference given and required. Address
BOX 55, Louisburg N. C.
June 4, 1864. 36—6t.

CANE MILLS! CANE MILLS!!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS for Cain Mills, Vertical or Horizontal, single or double geared.

Persons in want would do well to apply at once, as the demand is pressing.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron Brass Works.
Raleigh, June 3, 1864. 37—6t.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A CONSIGNMENT of several cases Blockade Goods—which will be opened and ready for exhibition

Wednesday, June 8th,

consisting of

800 yards Black and Fancy Cassimeres;
500 " Trico. and Black Cloths;
2000 " Black and White English Prints;
100 " Black Fr. Merino;
312 pair Ladies White Cotton Hose;
4 dozen Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs;
6 " Ladies Gauze Vest.

The above desirable Goods we will offer at wholesale or retail.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, June 1, 1864. 35—6t.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
Asst. Surg. in charge.
11—tf.